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14 March 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1364

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ALBANIA

REGULATION ON EXPORT, IMPORT OF CURRENCY

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 6, 31 Dec 76 pp 125, 126

[Council of Ministers Decision No 327 of 12 October 1976 On the Right To Take Out of or To Bring into the State Banknotes in Leks and To Export Silver and Foreign Currencies]

[Text] On the basis of the decree "On the Albanian State Bank" and the decree "On Juridical Actions in Connection With Gold, Precious Metals, and Foreign Currencies," the Council of Ministers decides:

1. The taking out of and bringing into the state of banknotes and metal coins in leks, which are in circulation are prohibited.

Metal and silver coins are permitted to be exported by the Albanian State Bank or by foreign trade enterprises only for numismatic purposes.

2. Silver products are permitted to be exported and sold only by foreign trade and tourism enterprises on the basis of the plan for export and sale abroad.

3. The Albanian State Bank, on the basis of governmental agreements for payments which are concluded with other states, is permitted to send banknotes in leks to banks of these countries in order to facilitate the execution of noncommercial payments on reciprocal bases. Under these circumstances, citizens of these countries who come to Albania are allowed to bring in banknotes amounting to 500 leks per person and to take with them, when they return to their country, banknotes in leks up to the same limit, excluding the premium of 100 leks.

4. Albanian citizens who leave the state can take with them banknotes amounting to 200 leks which they are obliged to declare to the appropriate organs when crossing the border, at the port or the airport and to bring this money back when they return to the country.

5. The export of foreign currency for noncommercial expenditures is carried out only with an export permit from the Albanian State Bank which is given on the basis of the currency plan approved for the ministries, institutions, social organizations, and economic enterprises.

Persons who leave the state because of personal needs are given foreign currency in the amount established by the Ministry of Finance.

6. Point 1 of Council of Ministers decision No 131 of 2 September 1971 is abrogated.

This decision goes into effect immediately.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers

(Mehmet Shehu)

CSO: 2100

ALBANIA

PROHIBITED SEA, LAND AREAS SET BY ORDER

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 6, 31 Dec 76 pp 119-120

[Council of Ministers Order No 5 of 15 September 1976 On Some Changes in Council of Ministers Order No 1 of 25 January 1972 "On Shipping Activity in the Territorial Waters and in the Internal Waters of the People's Republic of Albania"]

[Text] (Extract) The Council of Ministers issues the following order:

In order No 1 of 25 January 1972, "On Shipping Activity in the Territorial Waters and in the Internal Waters of the People's Republic of Albania," the following changes are made:

Article 1

Article 3 is amended as follows:

"The following are open ports of the People's Republic of Albania, in which the entry and standing of non-war foreign vessels are permitted: Durrës, Vlorë, and Sarandë and their gulfs. The following sea and land areas are prohibited zones: Bisht i Palles. Dukati Bay, Palermo, Sazan Island, and Limon and Shengjin.

The regulations for entry, travel, and standing in the prohibited zones for vessels of the merchant fleet, fishing vessels, etc, of the People's Republic of Albania, and for means of communication of Albanian citizens are established by the Ministry of People's Defense"

Article 3 [sic]

This order goes into effect immediately.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers

(Mehmet Shehu)

GOVERNMENT DECREE REGULATES IMPROVEMENT OF SPARE PARTS SUPPLY

Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 22 Feb 77 pp 137-140

[Decree No 6 of the Council of Ministers of 3 February 1977 Concerning the Further Improvement in the Planning and Stimulating, Expanding Production and Steady Supply of Spare Parts for the National Economy]

[Text] The Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. (1) The improvement of the planning and stimulating, expanding the production and steady supply of spare parts for the national economy for the current maintenance and repair of machinery, equipment and technical goods of the population, both locally produced and imported, are an exceptionally important task of the economic complexes, the ministries and other departments, the economic organizations and their divisions.

(2) The economic complexes, ministries and other departments involved in producing the machines, equipment and technical goods for the population:

1. For the machinery, equipment and technical goods for the population produced in their system are to provide for the production of spare parts in a quantity and assortment required for satisfying the demands of the national economy;

2. They are to establish, develop and expand the production of spare parts during the years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan chiefly on the basis of the echeloning of the production units, in providing their effective specialization and cooperation;

3. With the approval of the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves and the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and with the CEMA countries they are to cooperate and specialize in the production and joint covering of the demand for spare parts for the basic machines, equipment and technical goods for the population, and primarily for those for which there is a spare parts shortage in Bulgaria and in the CEMA countries, or are imported from the nonsocialist countries. Specialization and cooperation in the production of spare parts may be carried out with nonsocialist countries in providing the corresponding effectiveness.

Article 2. The economic complexes, ministries and other departments, the economic organizations and their divisions:

1. Bear complete responsibility for the current maintenance and prompt repair, as well as for stoppages of machinery, units, mechanisms, installations and other equipment in their system due to the absence of spare parts;
2. They are to strengthen preventive measures in the maintenance and operation of the machines and equipment, they are to demand personal liability and impose the established sanctions on the corresponding leaders who do not show sufficient, prompt and effective concern for providing timely and effective repair of the machines, equipment and technical articles for the public.

Article 3. (1) The Ministry of Supply and State Reserves is to carry out the state policy and provide complete coordination and control of production, importing, the starting up, rebuilding, distribution, storage and use of spare parts in the national economy.

(2) The Ministry of Supply and State Reserves:

1. Draws up cost balances for the planning groups and physical balances for at least 100 types of basic spare parts according to the product range approved by the State Planning Committee, and this range is adjusted on the dates for compiling the five-year and annual plans, depending upon the changing demand;
2. It elaborates a draft plan for imports and exports as well as for the production of spare parts in interdepartmental use in terms of the complexes, ministries and other departments, and submits it to the State Planning Committee for providing with the draft unified plan for the socioeconomic development of the nation for the necessary conditions to satisfy the national economy with spare parts;
3. On the basis of the approved unified plan for the socioeconomic development of the nation, it establishes import limits and the quotas for the production of spare parts in terms of the economic complexes, the ministries and other departments in terms of the volume indicators (cost and physical), in terms of the planning groups and in terms of purpose;
4. It adjusts the quotas for the importing of spare parts for the types of machines and equipment which the Ministry of Foreign Trade supplies under long-term agreements and annual trade and payment protocols with the socialist countries in the individual physical items;
5. It heads the drawing up of the programs by the appropriate ministries and other departments for developing production of new spare parts for imported machines, equipment and technical goods for the population, and these programs are approved by the minister of supply and state reserves;

6. It coordinates and controls activities related to the return and centralized industrial rebuilding of worn out spare parts;

7. It controls the norming and effective use of spare parts;

8. It provides for the formation of the necessary inventories at the central warehouses and the consignment warehouses for imported spare parts for the mass imported machines and equipment;

9. It issues licenses for the importing of spare parts by specification and approves the lists of names of organizations engaged in sale and supply activities with imported spare parts; on the basis of the licenses the Ministry of Foreign Trade entrusts importing to the foreign trade organizations;

10. It issues instructions on the planning, production, importing, supply, storage and sales of spare parts and their most efficient use.

Article 4. (1) The spare parts plan is worked out and approved for the following:

1. For spare parts in interdepartmental consumption, by the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves upon the proposals of the appropriate complexes, ministries and other departments;

2. For spare parts in departmental consumption, by the appropriate ministry or other department upon the proposal of the economic organizations;

3. For spare parts consumed by an economic organization, by the economic organizations upon the proposal of their divisions.

(2) The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finances and the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves, in coordinating the compiling of the plan, provide conditions to satisfy the national economy with spare parts.

Article 5. (1) The ministries and other departments approve a plan for the production of spare parts for the economic organizations and their directly subordinate divisions for the following indicators:

1. The total volume in thousand leva;

2. The physical items according to the product range;

3. Output per person;

4. The limit for materials;

5. A program with the product range for developing the production of new types of spare parts, including imported ones;

6. A program with the product range for the rebuilding of worn out spare parts.

(2) The economic organizations establish for their divisions a plan for the production of spare parts according to the indicators designated in the preceding paragraph. They approve physical items for the production of spare parts according to the needs in the specifications.

Article 6. (1) The economic complexes, ministries and other producer departments, with the approval of the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves, prior to 31 May 1977, are to approve composite cost standards for the consumption of spare parts for the maintenance and repair of the basic types of machines, equipment and technical goods for the population.

(2) The economic complexes, ministries and other departments and economic organizations, with the agreement of the Committee for Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education and the State Standardization Committee, are to consistently introduce standardization and a catalogue system for rapidly wearing out spare parts.

Article 7. The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Committee for the Unified Social Information System prior to 31 March 1977, are to approve instructions for the classification, planning, balancing and reporting of spare parts.

Article 8. (1) The economic complexes, the ministries and other departments, the economic organizations and their divisions which produce machines, equipment and technical goods for the population and which use imported parts, assemblies and units, including those delivered under subcontracting arrangements, are to provide without fail for the nation's needs of these parts for current maintenance and repairs.

(2) In halting the production and importing of individual types of machines, equipment and technical goods for the population, the appropriate producers without fail are to provide for the nation's demand for the required spare parts for a period of at least 10 years. For exported spare parts, this period is established by the foreign trade organizations with the appropriate bodies of the CEMA countries.

(3) The economic complexes, ministries and other departments and the economic organizations which produce spare parts can discontinue the production of spare parts only with the approval of the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves.

Article 9. (1) The economic complexes, ministries and other departments and the economic organizations which use imported machines, equipment, production lines, units and installations, which import technical goods for the population and so forth, are to provide the necessary spare parts for their maintenance. For this purpose, they organize special groups for the development and production of the necessary spare parts, and in individual instances, upon agreement, can entrust this production to other organizations.

(2) For the machinery and equipment for which centralized servicing has been organized (motor vehicles, agricultural equipment, office machines, elevators, and so forth), the imported spare parts are supplied by the complexes, ministries and other departments and by the economic organizations which perform the servicing.

(3) Spare parts which require special skills for replacing are to be delivered chiefly by the service and repair organizations. The sale of these spare parts is to be restricted through the trade organizations.

Article 10. (1) The economic complexes, ministries and other departments and the economic and foreign trade organizations, in importing machinery and equipment, without fail are to provide for the delivery of the necessary spare parts for maintaining them for a period of at least two years and are to provide the technical specifications for rapidly wearing out spare parts for mass imported machines, equipment and technical goods for the population.

(2) The State Standardization Committee permits the production of spare parts for imported machines using technical specifications elaborated by out institutes and design bureaus, and when advisable, from samples.

(3) The economic complexes, the ministries and other departments and economic organizations which produce the machines, equipment and technical goods for the population are to provide a set of specifications for the machines, equipment and technical goods for the population and including the necessary technical specifications for rapidly wearing out spare parts.

(4) The Ministry of Internal Trade and Services provides spare parts and the necessary technical specifications for rapidly wearing out spare parts of imported technical goods for the public under exchange procedures.

Article 11. (1) The spare parts which are specified for importing during the planned year but which have not been contracted for with foreign suppliers and the demand for which has not fallen off or which have been contracted for but not delivered are to be replanned for delivery during the following year along with the foreign exchange not spent on them.

(2) The spare parts not produced and not delivered during the current year for internal consumption and for export are replanned with stockpiling for the following year, if the demand for them has not fallen off.

Article 12. Long-term delivery contracts are concluded for specially-made machinery and equipment, as well as contracts for providing help in starting up the production of spare parts for them in the nation.

Article 13. (1) The Ministry of Supply and State Reserves according to the product range determined by it and with the agreement of the leader of the department, can entrust economic organizations with the supply and trade of specific spare parts which are in limited use.

(2) The supply of spare parts for tractors and agricultural machinery is carried out by the Committee for Transport, Agricultural and Construction Machine Building Under the Ministry of Machine Building and Metal Working.

(3) The economic organizations which are responsible for sales, supply and trade activities involving spare parts, under the procedure of the two preceding paragraphs, prior to 30 July 1977, are to organize central warehouses,

and these warehouses are to stockpile and inventory the imported and locally-produced spare parts according to the product range set for them. According to the proposal of the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves, the Bulgarian National Bank and the State Planning Committee are to determine the working capital standards for 1977 and the following years of the five-year plan.

Article 14. (1) The Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Ministry of Construction and Architecture, the Ministry of Machine Building and Metallurgy and the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council are to organize the centralized industrial rebuilding of worn out spare parts (assemblies, units) according to product ranges approved by the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves. These product ranges are to be brought up to date annually.

(2) The consumers, in accord with the established product ranges under the preceding paragraph, without fail are to return the worn out spare parts to be rebuilt, in receiving new or rebuilt ones in return. In individual instances, when confronted by objective factors, exceptions are to be permitted only with written permission from the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves.

(3) The economic complexes, ministries and other departments which have been entrusted with the industrial rebuilding of spare parts, prior to 30 June 1977, are to organize the introduction of the appropriate industrial technologies, in providing the necessary funds for scientific research and for expanding these activities.

(4) The economic complexes, the ministries and the other departments, prior to 31 May 1977, are to work out programs for the rebuilding of worn out spare parts for specific machines used on a mass basis in their divisions; by the same period this is to be approved by the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves.

(5) The Ministry of National Defense independently organizes the collection and centralized industrial rebuilding of worn out spare parts (assemblies and units) for the needs of the Bulgarian People's Army. When necessary, it may also use civilian production units which are specialized for this purpose, in establishing military technical control at them.

Article 15. (1) The State Planning Committee is to use prices more actively as an economic means to encourage the production of spare parts. In this regard, it is to provide the necessary instructions and help the ministries, other departments and economic organizations establish new wholesale and retail prices for spare parts prior to 30 June 1977, in the aim of creating an incentive to produce all the spare parts which are in demand among the consumers.

(2) The prices are to provide an incentive profit rate for spare parts, as follows:

1. The profitability rate with a maximum of 30 percent (and 50 percent for low-value articles) and a maximum up to 1:3 as the ratio of costs to price;
2. For spare parts for machinery, equipment and technical goods for the population removed from production, a profitability is to be included with a minimum of 100 percent, with an increase of at least 25 percent annually for each year after it has been taken out of production;
3. For the wholesale prices for spare parts for specially-made machines and equipment, for imported machines and for newly developed spare parts for which the importing is restricted or stopped, and for rapidly wearing out parts included in the technical specifications of machines and equipment, surcharges may be added up to 25 percent.

Article 16. Budget deductions are not to be made from the surcharges on the regular wholesale prices for spare parts, and the surcharges are to go completely to the divisions which produce the spare parts to replenish their capital. Of the funds received from the surcharges, 50 percent is to go for the material incentive funds.

Article 17. (1) The Bulgarian National Bank is to introduce differentiated conditions for crediting spare parts on hand at the producers, sale-supply and trade organizations.

(2) The Bulgarian National Bank is to apply penalties for consumers who exceed the working capital rates for spare parts with the approval of the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves.

Article 18. (1) For the violation of this decree, the guilty parties are to be punished under Article 32 of the Law Governing Administrative Violations and Penalties.

(2) Punitive provisions are to be issued by the minister of supply and state reserves on the basis of the statements brought up by the bodies of the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves.

Concluding Provisions

§1. The fulfillment of this decree is entrusted to the minister of supply and state reserve.

§2. The minister of supply and state reserves issues instructions on settling questions arising over the application of the decree.

§3. Point 3 of the Directive No 424 of 1969 of the Committee for Economic Coordination and Decree No 41 of the Council of Ministers of 1975 (promulgated in DURZHAVEN VESTNIK No 33, 1975) are hereby abrogated.

§4. A schedule is to be approved for providing for the production and importing of spare parts according to the 1977 plan.

Chairman of Council of Ministers:

St. Todorov

Chief Secretary of the Council of Ministers:

Iv. Shpatov

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BULGARIA

CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF OF STAFF URGES BETTER TRAINING

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 9, 1976 pp 2-3

[Article by Maj Gen Nikola Paskalev, chief of staff of Bulgarian Civil Defense: "High Quality and Effectiveness of the Training Process in the New Year"]

[Text] The 11th BCP Congress has outlined an unprecedented rise in our country. The beneficial effect of this rise is also felt in carrying out the CD [Civil Defense] measures. At present we can state with satisfaction that the tasks posed in the directive of the Bulgarian CD chief for this training year have basically been carried out. Greater successes were achieved in the training of the staffs, the services, formations, the population and the students; the staffs of all levels improved their teamwork and coordination as administrative bodies. The formations acquired practical skills in rescue and immediate emergency reconstruction work in areas of mass destruction. The training measures in a larger share of the obshtinas and the national economic installations were carried out according to approved schedules and with good preliminary preparations. The rate of attendance reached 80-85 percent (Ruse, Silistra, Khaskovo and other okrugs). The CD exercises were carried out in a more organized manner and with the active participation of the population.

Along with the achievements and successes in the training process, a number of weaknesses were still committed, and these reflected unfavorably on the quality and effectiveness of the training. In certain obshtinas and installations the exercises with the formations were carried out late, without sufficient organization, they were poorly prepared and poorly supplied with training equipment. The time for studying the subject was also reduced.

The concerns of the BCP for the defense of our socialist motherland were soundly stated in the decisions of the 11th Congress. They stressed that during the period of building a developed socialist society, the demands for defending the state increase significantly. In noting the great advances of the socialist countries in the struggle for peace, particularly after the Helsinki Conference, the communist parties, including the BCP, are still far from any complacency. Our party is fully aware that the present international situation still remains complex and contradictory, and that the forces of reaction and aggression have not been rendered harmless. Facts show that the imperialist powers are intensifying their material preparations for war. This has forced the socialist

community nations to maintain their defense capability on a high level. And without a well organized civil defense, Comrade Todor Zhivkov has noted, meeting the level of today's requirements, there can be no question of a created and integrated effective defense of the nation.

The motto of the five-year plan for high quality and high efficiency applies fully to the workers of the CD system. This requires the command and superior personnel, the staffs and services of all levels to raise this party command as the basic guideline in their future activities. And this is the main prerequisite for the readiness of CD. There are a number of particular features in training the staffs and formations such as the limited training time, the great intervals between the various measures, and so forth. This requires that in all the activities of the CD bodies, high quality and high effectiveness be sought.

In order to carry out this party obligation, on the basis of profound analysis conducted by the command and staffs on the spot, it is essential to disclose the positive and weak aspects, the causes of successes and shortcomings, and to outline effective measures to further improve our work in the spirit of the party's command.

The bases of a highly effective training process are created even during planning and particular attention must be given to this. It is essential to select important subjects for the exercises, and to go through them in a sequence and interval to achieve a maximum training effect. The subject, forms and methods of training must conform to the category of the trainees and to the aims and tasks which we wish to achieve.

The experience of our previous planning work has shown that this is effective when it becomes a concern of the entire collective, of the command and the staff, and when the party organizations, the service chiefs and the specialists are involved in these activities. This is a prerequisite for greater practical focus and concreteness in training the staffs and the formations, as well as for better coordination of the training process with the services and the specialists.

However, the plans and programs would not have had the effect, if constant attention had not been given to the training of the leaders and commanders who are the chief organizers and executors of all the measures. This requires a decisive rise in the level of the procedural training and commander courses, the instructional and procedural exercises for the instructor personnel, as these are the basic form of their training. The schedules for the procedural training courses must provide for the most important subjects and training questions which are to be taken up by the personnel of the formations and with the population and students. Demonstration exercises should be prepared for and conducted carefully, involving all the chiefs, commanders and leaders who are to take such subjects.

An important prerequisite for high effectiveness and high quality in the training process is the continuous development, enrichment and improvement of the training facilities and the supplying of various types of training gear.

This is not a spontaneous process, but rather is carried out on a planned basis and in accord with the subject and questions which are to be studied during the training year. For this purpose, it is essential at the very outset of the year to work out a schedule for the use of the training aids, areas and equipment.

The efforts of the staffs to conduct the exercises at the training centers and areas are also a prerequisite for high quality and effectiveness of their activities. The effort must be to work out all the training questions completely and practically, and to create the ability and skills for work of the formations in difficult strike areas. The fulfillment and reduction of the standards for various types of activities must become one of the basic indicators for improving the training of each formation.

An important factor for a high quality and effective training process is the well organized socialist competition. Only when each chief, commander and exercise leader is able to skillfully use the diverse forms of the socialist competition in conducting CD measures can great activity be achieved on all levels. The reviews, contests, games and other forms of extracurricular activity hold a special place in this area. The competitive element in conducting the exercises has indisputably shown its advantages and its high effectiveness. This helps to obtain stable knowledge and practical skills.

The achieving of high effectiveness in the training process is directly linked to the style and method of work by the command personnel, the staffs and the services, and to raising their exactingness and the criteria of effectiveness from the measures conducted. In this regard, a great role is played by systematic, competent and purposeful control combined with differentiated aid on the spot and in the course of the training process.

And not in last place we must also mention the great role of the party bureaus and organizations which by their attentive approach and diverse forms of work help in each CD exercise and measure to disclose the place of the BCP and the vanguard role of its members. The aid which they provide the leadership and the staffs and the commanders and formations is that decisive factor which to the greatest degree determines the high quality and effectiveness of the training process.

A few days remain until the new training year. They must be used to analyze the work during the past year, for eliminating the planning weaknesses, for further building up the training facilities, and for improving the training of the command and leadership personnel.

An important condition for success during the new training year is the organized and prompt start of it.

A rise in the quality and effectiveness of the training process in the CD system during 1977 is a responsible party command and which requires from everyone high awareness and a sense of responsibility, creativity and organization, discipline, exactingness and tenacity. There is no doubt that the

command, the staffs, the services and the formations in the okrugs, cities, villages and national economic installations, as well as the chairs and instructors in the schools will respond properly to the party's command to keep pace with the motto of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

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SAFE DECONTAMINATION MEASURES RECOMMENDED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 9, 1976 pp 11, 12

[Article by Col Stoyan Tsonchev: "Safety and Protective Measures in Removing Toxic and Radioactive Substances"]

[Text] In the event that the enemy uses a nuclear or chemical weapon, toxic and radioactive substances can contaminate the terrain, equipment, plant equipment, clothing, footwear and individual chemical defense equipment.

The duration of contamination by radioactive substances depends upon the rate of their decay, and the danger depends upon the degree of contamination.

The duration of contamination by combat toxins depends upon their properties, upon the density of contamination and the size of the drops, upon the depth of the penetration into the material and upon the weather conditions.

The toxic and radioactive substances are equally dangerous both at the moment of their use as well as in carrying out decontamination work such as gas decontamination, radiological and personal (veterinary) processing. The safety measures during these actions must also be employed in preparing the gas and radiological decontamination substances. Most of the substances which are used for decontamination affect clothing, the skin and respiratory organs. For example, calcium hypochlorite prepared as an aqueous gruel or solution bleaches and destroys textiles, and causes rust on unpainted metal surfaces. A sodium base destroys fabrics and causes lesions in falling on human skin. Ammonia greatly irritates the eyes and respiratory organs. Dichlorethane which is used widely as a solvent, in being taken into the organism, causes severe poisoning or death, and so forth. For this reason, in preparing the gas decontamination solutions, without fail a gas mask, protective stockings, gloves and aprons must be used, and in certain instances, protective chemical clothing.

In carrying out gas and radiological decontamination of clothing, footwear, equipment, plant equipment, the terrain, chemical defense equipment and so forth, preventive measures must be taken against contamination, and the corresponding safety rules must be strictly followed.

The chief official who watches the observance of the safety rules is the chief of the decontamination point (station) or the commander of the gas decontamination detachment (the decontamination team). This person requires that the personnel work with the required protective equipment, observe the rules for handling toxic and radioactive substances, and observe the established times for wearing the antigas equipment.

In radiological decontamination, the chief of the facility (the commander of the formation) organizes dosimetric control of the personnel by groups or individually (with the group method, one dosimeter is issued to the entire group, and with the individual method, to each man), and he takes measures so that the tolerable radiation dose is not exceeded during the time of work.

In carrying out decontamination work, the personnel is protected by skillful use of the individual protective gear and by observing the procedure for resting, food and smoking. After the conclusion of the decontamination work, gas or radiological decontamination is carried out on the clothing and antigas protective equipment as well as personal cleansing of the personnel.

All the work at the decontamination point is carried out wearing antigas protective equipment. For example, the sorting of contaminated clothing and the placing of it in containers (boilers and washing machines) at the clothing decontamination stations (SOO) are performed wearing rubberized antigas clothing and a gas mask. In gas decontamination of clothing, footwear and antigas protective equipment which have been contaminated with toxins of the sarin type, all persons working at the gas decontamination (SOO) must wear a gas mask. In removing contaminated clothing, it is possible to work with rubberized gloves, stockings and aprons, and have the gas mask in the "ready" position.

On the "contaminated" part of the transport decontamination station (SOT), all work is to be performed with the gas mask on and with the skin covered, and where the danger of coming into contact with the toxins or the antigas agent is greater, rubberized antigas clothing must be worn without fail. On the "clean" part of the SOT, the work is performed without the individual protective equipment, but the gas mask is worn in the "ready" position.

On the "contaminated" portion of the personal cleansing facilities, all activities related to the directing and receiving of contaminated persons, the collecting of contaminated clothing, the placing of it in bags and the sending of it for decontamination are carried out with gas masks in position and wearing skin protective equipment. The personnel of the facility in the "clean" half wears their gas masks in the "ready" position but without skin protective gear.

With the decontaminating of the terrain, the precautionary measures must be observed strictly by the entire personnel. Very frequently in exercises, in performing gas decontamination, the drivers of the appropriate equipment operate the vehicle without even putting on a gas mask. With the presence of combat toxins, they would be out of commission. It must be noted that with the decontamination of terrain contaminated by radioactive substances, the

radiation level will be high and with a more extended stay there is a danger of overradiating of the personnel. In this instance, dosimetric control of the radiation level and shift work must be organized. For each man, the individual quantity of the radiation dose is monitored which he received during the time he remained in the radioactively contaminated area.

In order to avoid the overheating of the body, when the rubberized antigas clothing is worn, the standard wearing times for it must be strictly observed. For a healthy middle-aged person, these times are:

Air temperature	Possible work time
less than +15°C	3-5 hours
from +15 to +19°C	1.5-2 hours
from +20 to +24°C	40-50 minutes
from +25 to +29°C	to 30 minutes
from +30° and over	10-20 minutes

Under winter conditions, measures must also be taken against freezing. Heavy stockings should be worn or the legs should be wrapped with rags; the rubber gloves are put on over ordinary woolen or cotton gloves; heavy woolen clothing should be worn, and so forth.

In decontamination, it is essential to so organize the work that minimum opportunities for the contamination of the personnel arise. The work areas are located in such a manner as to exclude the possibility of mutual contamination. The places for putting on and removing the antigas protective equipment must be known by everyone and the use of them observed. For the time of the work there must be a sufficient supply of antigas protective equipment making it possible to promptly replace it when needed. Discipline is to be strictly observed. During the period of the gas and radiological decontamination, there must be no eating, drinking, smoking, sitting down or lying down, and the unauthorized loosening or removing of the antigas protective equipment is prohibited.

In the event that toxic or radioactive substances get on the skin, immediately partial personal cleansing is performed until they are completely removed.

During the decontamination work, care is taken that the drainage pits, ditches and wells do not overflow. After all the work has been completed at the area, the ditches, pits and wells are covered and marked with a sign "contaminated."

The contaminated half of the special processing point is decontaminated and marked in the same manner.

The antigas protective equipment is removed in uncontaminated areas, having first removed the skin protective equipment and lastly the gas mask.

The safety rules must be observed not only with contamination by combat toxins and radioactive substances. The CD formations may be required to work in an area contaminated by industrial toxins as a consequence of an emergency. As

is known, chlorine has a strongly expressed suffocating action and irritates the eyes. In using water to contain the spread of a chlorine cloud, the chlorine forms hydrochloric and hypochlorous acids and in falling on clothing and skin cause burns. The situation is the same with ammonia. It has a strong effect on the eyes, on the respiratory organs, and causes itching on the tender parts of the human body. In order to work successfully, with such contamination gas masks (predominantly filtering) must be used as well as rubberized protective gear for the body.

From what has been stated, it can be seen that along with the work or carrying out decontamination, one must also give thought to protecting the formations engaged in this work. For this reason, safety measures are among the basic points in the commander's orders.

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BULGARIA

TRAINING CENTER FOR PROTECTING OF PLANTS, ANIMALS FROM POISONING

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 9, 1976 pp 16-18

[Unattributed article: "Personnel Training Center for the Protection of Plants and Animals"]

[Text] Several years ago in Plovdiv the chair for the Organization and Protection of Agriculture and the Food Industry began functioning. In the past years, it has developed as an important and effective center for training students from the V. Kolarov Higher Agricultural Institute and the Higher Institute of the Food Industry for retraining personnel of the agroindustrial complexes and state farms, and for carrying out scientific and scientific-research work in the area of protecting plants and animals against weapons of mass destruction.

As a result of the diverse activities of the chair's faculty led by the Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, Docent Georgi Sengalevich, and with the help Committee for Science, Technical Progress and Higher Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the leadership of Bulgarian CD [Civil Defense], the chair is expanding its training and research facilities as well as all its educational and scientific work. For its activities in 1974, it was declared to be the winner among similar chairs of higher institutions of learning in the nation, and this year was decorated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

In the aim of exchanging positive experience, a representative of the editorial offices asked the leaders of the chair and its coworkers to share their ideas on its work.

Here is what the rector of the Higher Agricultural Institute, Prof Ivan Ranchev, had to say on the activities of the chair:

Particularly great help was obtained from the leadership of the two institutes in the rapid development of our chair as a training and scientific research unit. They provided suitable quarters and means for furnishing the classrooms and laboratories. With permission from the academy council, in April 1971, the chair also received a plot of land for building an experimental training range and this became the basis of the experimental and training work.

For improving the training facilities and in organizational and procedural terms, we have constantly been aided by the okrug CD staff in Plovdiv. These joint activities made it possible for the newly created chair in a short period of time to be supplied with modern equipment for determining the radioactive background level and residual quantities of pesticides and combat toxins in food products of plant and animal origin. The laboratory was equipped with instruments for radiological and chemical reconnaissance and for dosimetric monitoring. In the laboratory for the protection of agriculture against weapons of mass destruction, a special display board was put up which simulates the sounds and light effect of a nuclear explosion and illustrates the running of agriculture with increased radioactivity. We were also given prompt help in working out the colored and black-and-white slides to be used as visual aids for the training process.

In this manner, conditions were provided for the normal training of the students, while the chair was turned into a center for the training of leading personnel, agricultural specialists and the chiefs of staff for civil defense under the agroindustrial complexes [APK] within the system of the republic service for protecting animals and plants.

In the two institutions of higher learning, the training in protecting animals and plants is conducted on a specialized basis using the new programs. New elements have been incorporated which reflect the activities of CD during peacetime. For example, industrial accidents and their impact on agricultural and food industry installations, pesticide contamination of products of plant and animal origin, the soil, water and so forth.

The faculty of the chair works out and constantly provides new data for lecture material which has been given to the students. The integrated character of the chair makes it possible for the best prepared instructors of one institution of higher learning to give lectures of a higher level on certain specific questions to the students of the other institution of learning.

For the easier assimilation of the material, the chair widely uses visual aids such as diagrams, tables, schemes, biological collections and herbariums, biological models, colored slides, light boards, a special display simulating a nuclear explosion, castings, packing and other demonstration materials. In conducting the exercises, special Bulgarian, Soviet and Czechoslovak short films are used which deal with the questions of the survivability of agriculture and the food industry in wartime.

In the training and scientific research work, and particularly in extracurricular activities of the students, for example, in evaluating the radiation situation and reconnaissance in a difficult strike area, the created training range is successfully used. This has areas of orchards and vineyards, a stationary irrigation facility and an experimental herd of sheep.

The chair has well equipped labs for the protection of agriculture and the food industry, and the labs are equipped with movie equipment, "aspectomats," epidiascopes and other functional equipment. Active scientific research is

carried out to raise the invulnerability of agriculture and the food industry during wartime. Particularly broad activities have been developed in the toxicological laboratory of the chair, where with the aid of modern equipment (a gas chromatograph and ultraviolet spectrophotometer), over 4000 analyses have been made of pesticide residues and combat toxins.

The norming of residual quantities of pesticides in the soil is finding great practical application. On this basis, a number of sensitive crops have been saved by planting them in uncontaminated soils. In 1975 alone, contamination with pesticide residues was examined and analyzed in the arable soil, and an economic effect of 125,000 leva was obtained.

Docent Georgi Sengalevich, the leader of the chair, shed additional light on the enormous work which the instructors and coworkers of the young collective have performed and are performing to raise the scientific and educational level of training the students and leaders of agriculture in plant protection, and in developing the training facilities which at present are concentrated at several more important installations. In many instances they themselves have worked hard and invested a great deal of energy and creativity in elaborating various visual materials such as schemes, diagrams, herbariums, collections, models, slides and so forth. And then he gave some of them an opportunity to describe the equipment and activities of these facilities. They did this with a feeling of satisfaction and pride.

The instructor Georgi Kalburov acquainted us thoroughly with one of the installations of the chair where each day exercises are held for various groups of students. This installation is a specialized classroom.

In it practical and classroom group exercises are conducted. Depending upon the type of exercise, the room is equipped with the required demonstration materials such as biological collections, herbarium and preserved materials, chemical collections, simulators, the necessary pictures, schemes, tables and other materials which provide the normal conducting of the planned exercise.

In a number of photos, one can see enemy air attack weapons (missiles and airplanes), the methods of rescuing people in a nuclear strike area, the injurious action of combat toxins, the methods of radiological decontamination of various facilities, as well as individual and collective protective equipment against weapons of mass destruction.

Depending upon the type of exercise, the photos are changed. In the classroom it is possible to show slide or film materials.

The instructor Nikola Kuzmanov described to us competently and clearly the purpose and particular features of the equipment in the laboratory of agricultural protection.

Conditions have been created for the regular and correspondence students as well as the participants in the retraining courses to become acquainted with the biological weapons used against agricultural and forest vegetation. The

basic symptoms of the effect of chemical weapons can be seen from the herbarium and preserved material obtained in our scientific experimental work. The basic methods of protecting seed stock and products of plant and animal origin are clearly demonstrated. For this purpose, the use of various types of protective materials is shown, including cellophane, polyethelene, plastics, laminated, glass and other packaging which can protect products against contamination by radioactive and toxic substances. The path by which certain basic long-lived isotopes penetrate into the animal organism is clearly traced as well as the areas of their accumulation.

In the laboratory practical exercises are conducted on the radiometric control of food products, soil, water and other objects, as well as sources of radioactive radiation.

The lab is equipped with projection facilities and slide material can be shown. Here also a special board has been put up which depicts the basic aspects of managing agricultural production after a nuclear explosion under the conditions of a radioactively contaminated area.

The science associate Penka Kostadinova told us of the difficult and responsible activity involved in training the students to provide help to agriculture in analyzing the hygiene state of plant and animal products, and for showing the presence of pesticides and combat toxins. For this purpose there is a toxicology laboratory.

The technical equipment of this laboratory provides an opportunity using modern sensitive analytical methods (a gas chromatograph and other analytical equipment) to determine the residual quantities of pesticides and combat toxins. In it specialized practical exercises are conducted with the students and the participants in the CD retraining courses.

The pesticide residues can be determined from products of animal and plant origin, as well as in the soil, water and biological objects. The methods have been mastered of analyzing chlorine and organophosphorus pesticides and a number of widely used herbicides in agriculture. The laboratory also makes it possible to disclose residual quantities of other toxins in contaminated objects.

Here all analyses are performed related to the scientific research of the chair, as well as analysis of the samples received from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the hygiene-epidemic institutes, the APK, the branch farms, the directorates and other departments interested in establishing the pesticide residues in various bioproducts. The laboratory has close ties with medical institutions, in providing valuable help in poisonings which have occurred as a result of pesticide ingestion.

For completely elucidating the fate of pesticide residues, the laboratory is equipped with an automatic ultrathermostat with which it is possible to determine the temperature parameters for the decomposition of certain pesticides.

The next classroom which we visited was impressive in its complex equipment. Here the instructor Toncho Zlatev acquainted us with the important role of the scientific research laboratory for experimental work and for training the students.

Here a larger share of the experiments related to the scientific research activities of the chair and the practical exercises of the students is carried out. For the chemical preparation of the biosamples related to determining the residual quantities of pesticides, each student has an independent work area with the necessary agents and chemicals.

With the available equipment (an ultraviolet spectrophotometer), conditions are created for recording a portion of the residual quantities of certain pesticides. The residual quantities of predominantly water-soluble herbicides are determined. The equipment makes it possible to record the double-beam absorption measurements in ultraviolet and the visible range.

For the changes which occur in the content of green pigments, the laboratory is equipped with a spectrophotometer which operates according to the method of a single-beam measurement in the visible range.

Along with these analysis methods, methods are being worked out and improved for biotest control of the residual quantities of pesticides in various biological objects. Good results have been obtained in determining certain soil herbicides independently and in a combined formula, the identification of which with the available equipment requires a more extended period of time. The obtained results are affirmed with gas chromatograph determination.

The chemist Dimitur Alandzhiyski convinced us how important a role was played by the chemical analysis laboratory in instruction, in practical exercises and in conducting scientific research activities.

The lab is equipped with modern devices, and makes it possible to conduct practical exercises with the students, in carrying out year-round scientific research activity. The samples for the analysis of residual quantities of pesticides are received and prepared here. By proper extraction and according to the established procedure, a complex chemical processing is carried out on the received samples, and after this they are sent to the toxicological laboratory for analysis on the gas chromatograph. The samples are also prepared for spectrophotometric examination.

The laboratory helps the national economy in analyzing the samples for residual quantities.

With its successful training and scientific research activities, the chair "The Organization and Protection of Agriculture and the Food Industry" has won great prestige among the students of the two institutes as well as among those participating in the retraining courses for agricultural personnel. They show decided interest in this discipline, they make an effort to assimilate the new

features, and return to life well trained to execute the necessary measures for raising the invulnerability of agriculture and for managing it in the event of the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy. The training received here is also of great significance for the peacetime activities of the specialists.

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RECOMMENDED ANTIDOTES FOR PROTECTION OF ANIMALS FROM CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 9, 1976 pp 26, 27

[Article by Doctor Boris Georgiev, candidate of veterinary sciences: "Antidotes for Agricultural Animals"]

[Text] A mere cursory glance at the present conditions on large commercial livestock facilities is sufficient to see that the protection of the animals is no easy task. The problem applies not only to their collective protection, but also to providing enormous amounts of water and feed. There is a serious danger of contamination of the animals by combat toxins and this necessitates antidote therapy. Certainly, a number of circumstances impede the effectiveness of antidote therapy. For example, a very serious obstacle is the impossibility of promptly injecting the animals, with even less of a possibility of repeated treatment after poisoning. It is also impossible to use drop infusion or artificial respiration equipment. This necessitates that the animals be protected by preventive treatment or with a dependable single antidote and administered if possible with the food or drinking water, and against certain combat toxins, eventually by using an aerosol.

Among the combat toxins which are of potential danger for agricultural animals, of significance are the following categories: neuromuscular, skin-blistering, general toxic, herbicides, asphyxiating gases and all of those which are dangerous for man.

Antidotes Against Neuromuscular Combat Toxins.

The basic mechanism of the toxic action of the neuromuscular substances (sarin, soman and the V gases) is their strong inhibiting action on the enzyme cholinesterase. There is an endogenous accumulation of acetylcholine which, with high concentrations, acts as a strong neuromuscular paralytic poison. On the other hand, with high doses, they act directly on the cholinergic biochemical systems, and can cause a central blockade (stopping) of breathing.

The combating of these substances is carried out by combined therapy with the cholinolytic atropine sulfate and the reactivators of the blocked cholinesterase (CE), the so-called oximes. The atropine sulfate is recommended by most authors in an average dose of 0.5 mg. per live weight administered

subcutaneously or muscularly, and one-third of this dose is administered venously. A better and more secure effect is obtained with the repeated injecting of atropine in the same dose after 3-5 hours, and the treatment interval is determined by the appearance of new clinical indicators (the return of miosis, salivation, and the slowing down of the pulse). Such treatment is very difficult to administer with the mass affliction by neuro-paralytic toxins. And since with poisoning the animals endure much higher atropine doses, it is recommended that in this state, the horses, cows, pigs and calves be injected in a dose of 1 mg per kg of live weight, for sheep and rabbits 5 mg, for dogs 3-4.5 mg per kg of live weight, and for chickens and ducks 200 mg per kg of live weight, once, and muscularly. It has been established that the atropine administered independently can provide protection up to 1.5-2 LD 100. Its effectiveness is greatly increased in combining its use with the CE reactivators, the oximes. It is advisable to administer the oximes muscularly (around 20 mg per kg of live weight).

A Yugoslav collective headed by Brankov has successfully treated pigs and calves poisoned by sarin using 1-percent atropine sulfate in a dose of 0.5 mg per kg of live weight subcutaneously, and pralidoxime chloride in a dose of 15 mg per kg of live weight muscularly. Since this research was calculated for 1-2 LD 100 and with the individual treatment of each animal under experimental conditions, it is considered that in the center of the contaminated area, more than 20-30 LD 100 will be affected by the neuromuscular combat toxins.

Obrest and his coworkers have successfully treated dogs poisoned with sarin using a combination of atropine sulfate in a dose of 4.5 mg per kg of live weight muscularly and 0.5 mg per kg of live weight venously, plus 2-PAM [pralidoxime] in a dose of 15 mg per kg of live weight or TBM-4 [?] in a dose of 5 mg per kg of live weight muscularly.

Many of the applied antidotes for treating poisoned animals with organophosphorus insecticides could also be used against the neuromuscular poisons. In this regard, of interest is the research conducted by Kovba. He has shown that against a number of organophosphorus compounds (insecticides) the cholinergic phospholipin has a very good action, particularly combined with the CE reactivator, TBM-4. Poloz and Lopushko propose as the best antidote combination with the poisoning of rabbits, sheep and pigs with Neguvon the administering of atropine sulfate in a dose of 5 mg per kg of live weight, tropacin in a dose of 10 mg per kg of live weight, and TBM-4 in a dose of 15 mg per kg of live weight, injected muscularly.

In spite of the existence of a number of papers concerning the use of various cholinolytics such as platyphylline, scopolamine and others with peripheral action as a substitute for atropine, it must be accepted that the effect of atropine as a peripheral M-cholinolytic and antidote against the organophosphorus compounds, is one of the best among the available similar agents. There is the other question that it must be combined with the centrally-acting cholinolytics, and particularly the N-cholinolytics such as arpenal, tropacin, benactisin and other similar agents.

Antidotes Against Combat Toxins Affecting the Skin.

In second place in terms of potential danger for animals are the combat toxins which affect the skin, yperite and lewisite. Their action on the body of the animals is usually reduced and delayed, but proportionately to this the effect and danger of affliction are extended. This requires that decontamination against these agents be done first on the hair, wool and feathers using the appropriate decontamination solutions. Such a measure is all the more imperative in bearing in mind that after resorption through the skin, they are dangerous and strong general cellular poisons.

There is no specific antidote against the local and general exposures to yperite. The mechanism of its general cellular action is still not fully clear. Our attention must be concentrated in defense on neutralizing the yperite on the hair, wool and feathers of the animals and poultry. For this purpose, the contaminated areas are washed with 2-5 percent chloramine in 70 percent alcohol or with bleaching powder in the form of a gruel of 1:3. Contaminated eyes must be washed with a 0.2-percent aqueous solution of chloramine, 0.05 percent potassium permanganate or 3 percent boric acid. For treating local yperite lesions on the skin, compresses are applied with a 2.5-percent alcohol solution of menthol, a 0.5-3-percent solution of boric acid, anesthetic, antiseptic and epithelizing salves, with antibiotics and vitamins.

The treatment of a general yperite intoxication in more severe instances is ineffective. With mild and medium-severe cases, it is recommended that blood transfusions and plasma substitutes be employed, for example, periston (a polyvinyl pyrrolidin solution enriched with certain ions). A good therapeutic effect is achieved in treating dogs exposed to a lethal dose of yperite, better in comparison with the recently preferred treatment with sodium thiosulfate. Antibiotics are recommended against secondary infection, B-complex vitamins, vitamin C and other symptomatic agents such as glucose, calcium preparations and others.

Against the arsenic toxins (lewisite), there is a specific antidote, dimer-caprol (BAL) which can be administered locally or muscularly and subcutaneously, as well as the Soviet preparation unithiol which can be injected also venously and which accelerates and improves the therapeutic effect. These preparations are administered in a dose of 5-10 mg per kg of live weight, 4-6 times daily for 3-5 days, or in a salve for local lesions and as an aerosol with exposure of the lungs.

Antidotes Against Hydrogen Cyanide Poisoning

Hydrogen cyanide is one of the most toxic poisons among the known toxins with a general toxic action. It is not only a strong but also a rapidly acting poison. Since it penetrates quickly and easily into the cells, in being fixed to the iron-containing nucleus of the respiratory enzyme, cytochrome oxidase, it suppresses the intracellular respiration. Recently it has been established that the unblocking of the cytochrome oxidase is carried out in two ways, by the spontaneous dissociation of the complex cyanocytochrome oxidase and by the conversion of the cyanic radical into a much weaker toxic

thiocyanate (rhodanate) by means of the enzyme rhodanase. This enzyme is found in the mitochondria of the cells in many tissues, particularly in the liver and kidney cells. These two spontaneous mechanisms, however, are very slow and with severe poisonings cannot prevent death which occurs as a result of rapid internal asphyxiation.

For treating hydrogen cyanide poisoning, methemoglobin-forming agents are used and these can rapidly bond up to around 35 percent of the hemoglobin into methemoglobin (Mthb), with the remaining 65 percent of the hemoglobin being sufficient for maintaining the respiratory function of the tissues. The antidotes of this group are rapid-acting, but possess a lesser antidote coefficient and they can be split into nitrites, amyl and sodium nitrite. Amyl nitrite is employed by inhalation, on cotton, in a dose of 0.25-0.30 milliliters (15-20 drops) for large animals, and 5-8 drops for medium-size animals; the sodium nitrite is administered venously in a dose of 0.05-1 percent with 0.3-0.5 milliliters per kg of live weight; cobalt preparations (such as CaNa_2 , EDTA and others, in order to eliminate the toxic damage of cobalt on the cell membranes); the aminophenols--N--N dimethyl--P-aminophenol ($\text{CH}_3\text{NNC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}$), 0--aminophenol/ (CH_3)₂ $\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}$); it is also possible to use high doses of methylene blue given strictly venously in a dose of 1.5-2 grams for large animals and 0.5-0.8 grams for medium-size ones (low doses of it have the reverse effect and facilitate the conversion of the Mthb into Hb). This compound also stimulates anaerobic respiration in the tissues through the accepting of the hydrogen. The methylene blue has the best effect when combined with glucose which also has an independent antidote action with cyanide poisoning. One such combination is known as "chomosmon."

Sulfur preparations have a very strong antidote effect on poisoning, forming end harmless cyanide products such as rhodanades, but in comparison with the methemoglobin-forming antidotes, they act very slowly and their independent administration is not sufficient for saving the poisoned animals. Predominantly sodium thiosulfate, sodium tetrathionate and colloidal sulfur are used. The sodium thiosulfate is applied venously, in a dose of 5-10 grams for large animals, and 1-5 grams for medium-size ones in 10-30 percent solutions; it is combined simultaneously with the methemoglobin-forming antidotes, for example, with sodium nitrite.

With the suppressing of the center of respiration, this can be stimulated by analeptics such as cytiton in a 0.15-percent solution in a dose of 5-10 milliliters for large animals and 2-3.5 milliliters for medium-size ones.

Antidotes Against Asphyxiating Gases

Against asphyxiating gases in the reflector (with a local irritating action) period, immediately urotropin is administered venously in a dose of 200 milliliters of a 40-percent solution for large animals and 50 milliliters for medium-size ones. During the second (latent) period, antipermeabilitytics for lung mucous membranes are administered including calcium preparations, vitamin C, vitamin P, and blood plasma or dextran; these are administered venously and combined with glucose and abundant, preliminary but not rapid blood letting (up to 1 percent of the live weight). During the period of

toxic pulmonary edema, the application of a cervical vagosympathetic blockade, oxygen therapy, bleeding and analeptics are recommended. During the recovery period, chemotherapy agents are applied (antibiotics and sulfanylamides).

Against phosgen poisoning, some persons have recommended a preventive injecting of antiserum obtained from the lung treated with phosgen, and with a preventive effect for 60 days after its application. One such treatment would be significant, for example, for animals such as poultry and cats which are particularly sensitive to phosgen.

Undoubtedly, our readiness to apply antidotes in the event of exposure to combat toxins is related primarily to their availability at the veterinary hospitals and the agroindustrial complexes. Most of these agents are also used for treatment with other agricultural or medical poisonings. Thus, one of the basic tasks of protecting the animals is to supply all the veterinary medical institutions with significant quantities of the diverse antidotes prepared in convenient medicinal forms and packaged for rapid use.

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CSO: 2200

EAST GERMANY

EAST, WEST INTERPRETATIONS OF HELSINKI PRINCIPLES ANALYZED

West German Commentary

Bonn-Bad Godesberg IWE-TAGESDIENST in German 9 Feb 77 p 1

[Report from Berlin: "GDR Condemns Demand for Human Rights Observance as 'Interference.'" A translation of the East Berlin DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK article referred to below follows this commentary]

[Text] The monthly DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, mouthpiece of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in East-Berlin, has in a basic article condemned the insistence by Western countries that the humans rights and basic freedoms be asserted in the socialist states in accordance with the Final Act of Helsinki, as interference in its internal affairs. The human rights principle would normally be "greatly overrated" by the West and discussed completely apart from the other principles, particularly the sovereignty principle. The implementation of such treaty obligations as the general principle of human rights generally belonged "in each state's domestic competency area" and would have to be carried out "in strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality and noninterference." According to DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, the GDR is looking at the principle of noninterference "as the essential foundation for shaping and developing interstate cooperation in the various areas." Thus, by absolutizing the human rights principle, "a disturbance of the process of relaxation of tension is being conjured up."

In general terms, the journal turned against alleged Western attempts at "distorting and falsifying by means of interpretation" the outcome of the Helsinki Conference and especially, at not only "denigrating" but actually detaching from the rest of the Final Act, the declaration of principles contained in the Final Act. Thus, "the very broad and comprehensive formulation prohibiting any activities and demands for the revision of borders" stood in gross contradiction to Western interpretations which would apply the principle of the inviolability of borders to forceful changes and assaults only.

Foreign Policy Journal's Analysis

East Berlin DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK in German Vol 22 No 2, Feb 77 signed to press 23 Dec 76 pp 24-37

[Article by Dr Manfred Mohr, Humboldt University, East Berlin: "The Basic Principles of General Democratic International Law and the Conference of Helsinki"]

[Text] One year and a half ago, the highest representatives of the 35 states participating in CSCE put their signatures to the Final Act of this conference, the outcome of a longtime tenacious struggle by the countries of the socialist community. In general it may be said, as L. I. Brezhnev formulated it at the 25th CPSU Congress, that "the results were worth the efforts."¹ With the successful conclusion of the Conference, "essential foundations were created for a stable order of peace" and the "settlement of postwar problems was multilaterally" sealed.² "The principles adopted and agreements achieved in Helsinki," as the Bucharest Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states that participated puts it, "constitute a broad and clearly delineated platform for the further consolidation of peace."³

That objective was explicitly confirmed by the states participating in the Conference themselves in that they formulated as their supreme goal as the first point in the preamble to the Final Act they would "insure conditions under which their peoples could live in genuine and lasting peace, free from any threat to, and constraint on, their security."⁴ This lends a decisive importance to that part of the Final Act that deals, as a matter of major emphasis and in a concentrated manner, with the questions of security and of the preservation of peace -- the "statement on the principles guiding the relations between the participating states" (point 1a). This is a fact the socialist side has reiterated time and time again, stressing the point that there are, after all, objective reasons for such an evaluation of the Final Act principles, and that it was not a matter of a "subjective interpretation."⁵

The GDR, as the other socialist states, proceeds from the consideration that the Final Act of Helsinki has to be looked at as a whole and can also only be put into practice as a whole.⁶ But that precisely amounts to the recognition of the fundamental role and importance of the principles within the provisions of the Final Act. It is by no means admissible, as the West is trying to do, not only to denigrate⁷ the declaration of principles but even to detach it from the rest of the Final Act, to place it in opposition to it.⁸ Such a procedure clearly contradicts the design and the text of the Final Act and, thus, the declared intention of the participating states, as this involves principles "which are all of fundamental importance and are guiding their mutual relations."⁹

Thus the 10 principles set down in the outcome of the Helsinki Conference form the basis for concrete interstate relations between the European and

non-European states participating in the Conference, for the cooperation developing in all areas -- by application of the pertinent provisions of the Final Act. It is precisely in this sense that Guhl draws this conclusion: "In the treaties concluded by the GDR since Helsinki, the 10 principles -- the centerpiece of interstate relations -- are as concretely being expressed as in the treaties between other socialist states and capitalist states participating in the Conference."¹⁰

What then is the substantive connection between the Final Act principles and the basic principles of general democratic international law of the present age, those principles, that is, which -- as legal reflection of the principles of peaceful coexistence -- have met with further interpretation in the UN Charter, entrenched particularly in Articles 1 and 2, and in the so-called declaration of principles of 24 October 1970.¹¹

In principle, the Final Act states that the principles contained in the Act "agree with the UN Charter." The point of departure for a closer examination of the question posed may therefore be the observation that the Final Act principles conform "completely with the basic principles of valid international law."¹² There is no contradiction between those principles. In fact, as our further analysis will show, there exists in principle even a far-reaching concrete, textual agreement. That is to say, the principles laid down in the Final Act of Helsinki amount to a confirmation of the valid principles of general international law as set down in the various international law documents, especially in the UN declaration of principles mentioned.¹³

Yet merely to emphasize this conformity and to establish a static relation between the UN principles and the Helsinki principles is not enough. Rather, it has to be emphasized that this, as Erich Honecker already explained in his Helsinki speech,¹⁴ is a "code for the application of the principles of peaceful coexistence." The decisive aspect of further development, concretization and refinement has to be underscored. It of necessity follows from the fact that the formulation of the Final Act principles was drawn up in view of the topical and concrete situation in Europe, where detente had by now become successful in the relations among the participating states.

"The Final Act," as I. I. Lukashuk, the well known Soviet specialist in international law, put it, "constitutes an extremely important step toward putting into effect the basic principles of international law, of enriching them with real substance and of applying them to concrete matters and legal relations."¹⁵

Here again one must be wary of Western attempts at distorting and falsifying the results of the Helsinki Conference through "interpretation." That is so when the allegation is made that the Final Act declaration of principles was a relatively "conservative" document which, when compared with the UN declaration of principles, merely showed some "curious variants" resulting from the fact that it had been designed mainly by "non-jurists," that is, carelessly.¹⁶

The concrete refinement in the further development from the formulation in the UN Charter principles, the UN declaration of principles and the Final Act declaration, despite all the distorting allegations and "interpretations," becomes particularly evident through the appearance of three "new" principles -- Principle III (the inviolability of the frontiers), Principle IV (the territorial integrity of the states) and Principle VII (respect for human rights and basic freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief).¹⁷ These principles shall be treated in greater detail in the following. They also make particularly evident that we are here concerned with a target-directed further development and not with some "random" development.

The Principle of the Inviolability of Frontiers

The principle of the inviolability of the frontiers deals with the question that is decisive to the introduction and continuation of the process of detente in Europe -- the inviolability of existing frontiers. That attaches a very special importance to it among one of the three newly formulated as well as the other principles of Helsinki.¹⁸ What applies here in the final analysis is what Oskar Fischer stated at the 31st UN General Assembly session: "The states' security is and remains mainly the security of their borders."¹⁹

In substance, the principle goes back to the formulation concerning the outlawing of force as given in the declaration of principles.²⁰ But then it goes much farther. By no means is it mere identical with that declaration, as insinuated by the West.²¹ That is quite evident by making it stand out as a separate principle, needed indeed because of the special historical as well as the contemporary experiences in Europe, so that it appears alongside the outlawing of force in the Final Act.²⁷

Its manner of being detached from the outlawing of force is strengthened further by the concrete way in which the principle of the inviolability of frontiers is formulated in the Final Act. It says that the participating states are regarding the frontiers as "inviolable and therefore will not now or in the future violate these frontiers." And then it says: "They will consequently refrain from any demands or acts with the intent of taking possession of any part or the entire territory belonging to any participating state."

This very broad and comprehensive formulation prohibiting any activities and demands for the revision of frontiers stands in gross contradiction to Western "interpretations" which would presumably apply the principle of the inviolability of borders only to "forceful changes and assaults against the borders." They would even want to interpret the concept of "demands" exclusively in this extremely narrow context.²³

Proven again is the remark made by Erich Honecker at the second SED Central Committee session, to the effect that the attitude toward the security of the borders is the "acid test for the attitude to detente."²⁴

The Principle of the Territorial Integrity of the States

The principle of the territorial integrity of the states was formulated as a special principle within the Final Act as a consistent extension of the thesis on the inviolability of national territories and their frontiers based on the principle of the inviolability of the frontiers.²⁵ It likewise proceeds from the proscription on force in the UN declaration of principles and from the principle of the sovereign equality among states found there also, in this formulation: "The territorial integrity and the political independence of the state are inviolable."

The last-named possibility of derivation²⁶ also is better suited to the manner in which the principle of territorial integrity is couched in the Helsinki Act -- the clear departure from proscribing merely acts of force against this integrity, it thus being widely broadened. The participating states, therefore, "will refrain from acts against the territorial integrity, political independence or unity of any participating state that would be incompatible with the goals and principles of the UN Charter, especially from acts that would constitute a threat or application of force."²⁷

Here again the unequivocal nature of the formulation would frustrate from the very start any contrary attempt at "interpretation." Instead it contains a handle that can be used against any activities, by whatever means and methods, that would amount to a contempt for the territorial integrity of any other state. That would then also imply that any state would have to enforce the banning of subversive activities in line with the targets of persecuting emigre and revanchist organizations,²⁸ as well as of assaults undertaken by individuals against the territorial integrity of other states.

A unity exists between the principle of the inviolability of the frontiers and the principle of the territorial integrity of the states. They cannot be separated from each other in their common basic function -- the safeguarding of the territorial status quo. Thus they are both of special importance, for the recognition of the territorial status quo in Europe has been and is an "indispensable premise."²⁹ for the policy of detente, for the development of genuine coexistence relations in this area. This is a fact that was clear even before CSCE and has been accepted previously and regardless of all subsequent distortion maneuvers by representatives of Western states. After all, the entire effort of bilateral detente agreements is based on a mutual acceptance of the territorial situation in Europe formed in the postwar period.

At the same time it is also established that the recognition of the territorial status quo by no means amounts to settling the political status quo,³⁰ but on the contrary favors its progressive and uninhibited development. That is not only reinforced by the statements in other principles of the Final Act, for instance those on sovereign equality and the right to self-determination. The practical political development in recent years confirms it too.

This dialectics between continuing relaxation of tension and the revolutionary process was strikingly expressed by the General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal, when he addressed the Eighth CPC Congress saying: "The example of the Portuguese revolution once again has demonstrated how false the view is according to which peaceful coexistence in Europe would mean the preservation of the political and social status quo." Rather, "the advances made in peaceful coexistence, as given expression in the Helsinki Conference" had "created favorable conditions for the progress of the revolutionary process in Portugal."³¹

Principle of the Respect for Human Rights

The third and last principle that was "added" to the UN declaration of principles is that of the respect for human rights and basic freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief. Its basis in this declaration lies in the formulations of the principles of peaceful international cooperation and the right to self-determination.³²

Also the emphasis placed on the principle of the respect for human rights as a separate principle within the framework of the Final Act is well called for, even if for different reasons from those that governed the other two principles dealt with before. What mattered here was to stress the role which human rights play with respect to the safeguarding of the international process of detente and to enforce, in the Final Act, the recognition of the fact that the respect for human rights "is an essential factor for peace, justice, and well-being." In that sense the socialist states have always advocated the international fostering of human rights, especially of those that are decisive to the function sketched out, such as the right to peace and self-determination, and the multilateral agreements on the human rights principle have been the result of their struggle and the struggle by other peace forces.³³ Especially important among the various statements on the principle are the stress on a general prohibition on discrimination, the emphasis on the unity of all human rights and basic freedoms, and the fixing of ties with all existing agreements in the domain of human rights protection.³⁴

Those agreements, above all the two UN human rights conventions of 1966,³⁵ go into details on human rights and obligate all treaty states to insure them according to the provisions of any of those agreements and within the framework of their own legal systems. Such obligations, to the observance of which the participating states at the Helsinki Conference explicitly pledged themselves, were assumed and are being put into effect by the socialist states to a far larger extent than by the imperialist states.³⁶

And thus the effectuation of such treaty obligations as the overall human rights principle generally (except in the case of massive human rights violations that endanger the peace -- the case of apartheid, for example) belongs within the internal competency area of each state, that means it has to be carried out under conditions of painstaking attention to the principles of sovereign equality and noninterference.³⁷ Else the peace-protecting and stabilizing function of the principle of respect for human rights would be jeopardized, even turned into its opposite, and a disturbance of the detente process would be conjured up.

Sovereign Equality, Respect for the Rights Inherent in Sovereignty

However, the further specifying development and specialization between the UN General Assembly 1970 declaration of principles and the Helsinki Conference become apparent not only through the independent formulations of the three principles mentioned. They also become evident through a number of further general principles which, while formally taken over from the declaration of principles, have clearly gone, in the way in which they are couched, through a development based on the specific conditions of detente in Europe.

Principle I, sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty, emphasizes the special rights and authorizations that follow from the sovereignty principle of general international law and which are of special importance for the relations among the participating states or for those states themselves. And it is not by chance that this principle was made to head the list.³⁸

Of the various rights mentioned in the version given to this principle, one should point out above all the right each participating state has "freely to choose its political, social, economic and cultural system and to develop it and to determine its own rights, laws and regulations." This law, which establishes the general domestic competency and freedom of development a state enjoys as well as its appropriate protection from interference,³⁹ is very important also for carrying out the other principles of the Final Act. It is important for applying the principles of the respect for human rights and of the cooperation among states. It is reflected in the noninterference principle and in the principle on self-determination and eventually comes to the fore again in Principle X, fulfillment in good faith of international law obligations, to which it must be in full conformity.⁴⁰

In this way, a most impressive expression is given to the internal reciprocity between the various principles, their internal connection.⁴¹ This fact is being underscored in the Final Act which demands that all principles be "applied equally and without reservation, with each and every one of them interpreted with regard to the others." This clearly expresses that neither must any one principle be made into an absolute nor must their "connection" be pushed to the point at which one principle clearly gets violated by reference to another. But that precisely is what some Western commentators on the Final Act declaration of principles are trying to do.

Attempts of the former kind are found mainly in connection with the human rights principle here already dealt with. That is usually being discussed in complete isolation from the other principles, especially the sovereignty principle, and thus, contrary to its real tenor and actual content, becomes vastly overrated, for instance, when they say: "If the CSCE declaration of principles has made a contribution at all to the further development of the concept of international law, then this is it" (Author: that is to say, its being formulated as a principle).

Efforts in the other direction play a special role with regard to the possibility contained in the Final Act's sovereignty principle of a change of borders under the three conditions mentioned there, that is, "in conformity with international law, by peaceful means and through agreement." That passage, which actually is so self-evident that it is mentioned nowhere in the UN declaration of principles, is placed in contrast with the principle of the inviolability of the frontiers, which thereby is meant to be totally emptied of all meaning.⁴³

There is no foundation whatsoever to all these tendencies and efforts, and thus they are bound to fail. This follows, first of all, from the manner in which the various principles are expressed, which was shown above in the two examples mentioned. And then, the internal connection and cohesion among the various principles that interest us here are of essential significance. That precisely is what prevents some principles or even statements from being arbitrarily detached and played out one against another.

Noninterference in Internal Affairs

Along with the sovereignty principle, it also was in the principles of non-interference and the prohibition of force where noteworthy substantive further development and greater precision was given to principles "taken over" from the UN declaration.

The noninterference principle of the Final Act has become still more comprehensive and more clearly formulated in comparison with the intervention proscription in the declaration of principles. It now actually forbids any kind of interference in the domain, specially singled out, of "intra-state competency," which embraces the entire sphere of the international and internal, the legislative and executive, the system-shaping and the administrative activities of a state.⁴⁴

Within this broad design, the noninterference principle together with the sovereignty principle becomes an essential foundation for shaping and developing interstate collaboration in the various areas.⁴⁵ In still more general terms, the USSR government declaration on principles in international affairs and in the relations with the FRG states: "An indispensable prerequisite for detente lies in the strict observance of the principle of non-interference in other states' affairs and their independence and sovereignty."⁴⁶

How greatly important it actually was to forbid intervention, and how much success the comprehensive formulation of it in the Final Act has had, becomes clear when one looks at Western utterances about these matters. To Groll, for instance, it is "clear that for the implementation of the Conference decisions certain intrastate practices will have to be changed," and he "recommends" to the participating states in this connection they should "rather refrain from advice or 'meddling' in internal affairs."⁴⁷ Russel in turn regrets that the Western intention did not prevail in confining the Final Act formulation to the outlawing of forceful intervention, while he calls the final formulation "not clear" for the time being.⁴⁸

Refraining From the Threat or Use of Force

The Final Act of Helsinki sets down, as its Principle II, the refraining from the threat or use of force, which also clearly expands and deepens the outlawing of force in terms of general international law. The extension and concretization vis-a-vis the UN declaration mainly lie in that there have also been placed under proscription force incompatible with the Final Act, indirect force and manifestations of force. Important here is that any attempt at justifying any illegal application of force has here been outlawed per se. All that gave ample cause to the statement by A. Gromyko at the 31st UN General Assembly that the "principle of the nonapplication of force was formulated in detail in the Final Act of CSCE."⁴⁹ Even the Western side had to admit: "These principles (Author: the outlawing of force, inviolability of the frontiers, territorial integrity, noninterference) are set down not only categorically but in quite a comprehensive manner."⁵⁰

This does not mean of course that the outlawing of force has already received complete observance in all parts of the world and by all states. Greater efforts will still be required to provide universal application for this basic international law principle as crystallized in many documents -- starting with article 2.4 of the UN Charter via the declaration of principles, other General Assembly resolutions, the Final Act and down to the definition of aggression. This is precisely also the direction in which the USSR proposal on a world treaty on the renunciation of force in international relations is based,⁵¹ which explicitly refers to all those documents and the acceptance of which would greatly advance their comprehensive realization.

As an emergency, the enforcement of the outlawing of force is also admissible and necessary by military means. That would be the case when a state has become a victim of aggression and must resort to its inviolable right to self-defense in accordance with article 51 of the UN Charter. This right to self-defense, that lawful application of force in terms of international law, has a place in the Final Act principle of the outlawing of force and is by no means restrained thereby.⁵²

That this is so follows for one thing from the fact that even in accordance with the formulation of the principle itself only that kind of force is outlawed that is incompatible with the "goals of the United Nations." And then also -- and this applies to the formulation of all principles in the Final Act --, the "standard" set down by the basic principles of the general international law of today remains unaffected. That standard may of course, as in the Final Act, be rendered more specific and applied to particular conditions, but it continues in effect as the general basis for all interstate relations.

That is confirmed by the Final Act in which the participating states are expressing their intention, unanimously, "to act in conformity with the goals and principles of the UN Charter" in the application of the principles formulated. They furthermore endorsed that in the case of any contradiction in this regard "their obligations stemming from the UN Charter would have preeminence in accordance with its article 103."

That goes to say then that there is really no problem at all, let alone a deficiency, that no explicit reference is contained in the Final Act to the right to self-defense, as it is understood as valid anyway. After all, the whole intention was to render concrete the generally binding basic international law principles which, being compulsory (*ius cogens*), can never be partly abrogated, to apply them to the conditions of detente in Europe and not merely to reiterate them in their generally valid version.

Peaceful Settlement of Controversies

An example showing that not all formulations of principles in the Final Act constitute a further development or specialization of the declaration of principles, since no need for it existed in every given case, can be found in the principle for the peaceful settlement of controversies. It could be taken over without any essential changes from the UN declaration where it was already set down in a clear and generally accepted version.⁵³

As already in the writing of the declaration of principles, so also in the discussion devoted to this principle at the Helsinki Conference, the crucial point has been the doctrine, on which this principle is based, of the freedom granted to states in choosing the means for settling their controversies. That doctrine could be vested in the ratified versions of the controversy settlement principle. And here, remarkably, Groll says: "Obligatory arbitration of controversy is rejected not only by the East."⁵⁴

In any event, the manner in which the principle for the peaceful settlement of controversies is formulated in the Final Act provides for the requisite observance of the sovereignty principle and the noninterference principle.⁵⁵

The last three principles in the Final Act declaration of principles, principle VIII, equality and self-determination of the peoples, principle IX, collaboration among the states, and principle X, fulfillment in good faith of international law obligations, by and large reiterate the content of the corresponding formulations in the UN declaration. There are only a few questions where specializing deviations do occur. For instance when, in the principle on collaboration, nonstate forces are also granted a possible positive role in carrying out the general goals of cooperation as entailed by this principle, the attainment of which, however -- and this never becomes subject to doubt -- is possible only via forms of interstate collaboration.⁵⁶ A necessary specification -- as demonstrated by Western utterances themselves⁵⁷ -- furthermore, as another example, lies in that one has explicitly excluded any abuse of the right to self-determination, especially for justifying any violation of the principle of territorial integrity.⁵⁸

The Relation Between Mandatory Norms of International Law and the Final Act

As regards principle X, it is noteworthy that in it statements were made about the relationship between mandatory norms of international law and the Final Act provisions. As far as the Final Act declaration of principles discussed in the present article is concerned, what may be said about this

connection is this: This analysis has demonstrated that the 10 principles of the Final Act of Helsinki are fully in accord with the basic principles of general democratic international law as given their mandatory crystallization in the UN Charter and, in particular, in the 1970 declaration of principles that interprets the Charter. The Final Act principles amount to a confirmation and a purposeful, diversely concretized and specified extension of those basic principles without extending beyond them in substance.

It means that the states that took part in the Conference, all being committed to the fundamental international law principles -- which they confirmed in principle X, among other things --, at once regard, and have to abide by, as binding, the principles of the Final Act. This is a conclusion, widely shared within socialist literature,⁵⁹ which may further be corroborated, along with the content analysis given, by the following considerations and indications:

In the introductory part of the declaration of principles the participating states announce their "unanimous agreement" with the Final Act principles and declare "their determination to respect" these principles "and to put them into effect." Such and similar formulations, together with the whole tenor of the declaration of principles, indicate that the participating states wanted to invest the principles with unlimited authority.

Furthermore, at various points in the declaration of principles an emphasis is placed on the fact that the principles are of a fundamental criterion character. This is the case, for example, where the participating states declare their determination "to observe these principles fully, as set down in the present declaration, in all aspects of their mutual relations and cooperation." This makes clear that the principles are not merely simple provisions susceptible to alteration but -- as reflection of basic international law principles -- compulsory demands allowing no deviations.

The declaration of principles serves the enforcement of the universally valid international law principles under specific conditions, and their specifications and further extensions themselves will in turn affect the further development and codification of these principles.⁶⁰ The participating states themselves declare their intention "to form their relations with all other states in the spirit of the principles contained in this declaration."

Vesting the 10 principles in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference and formulating them in the way they were formulated was one thing. What matters now is turning these principles with all their elements into steadily observed practice in interstate relations. Addressing the 25th CPSU Congress, L. I. Brezhnev said: "The main thing now is to put into effect all the principles and accords agreed on in Helsinki."⁶¹

The states of the socialist community are also ahead in this struggle, which principally is devoted to shoring up the status of political detente reached by effective measures for ending the arms race and for disarmament.

This becomes especially impressive through the initiative demonstrated by the Warsaw Pact states toward concluding a treaty with the states that took part in the Helsinki Conference, containing the obligation not to resort to first nuclear strikes among each other.⁶²

In this struggle the socialist states have to defend themselves rigorously against the designs of reactionary circles in "distorting the spirit and letter of the Final Act and presenting falsified interpretations of the principles adopted and accords achieved in Helsinki." In spite of that, the states of the socialist community "are taking an optimistic view of the prospects of development in Europe. They are certain that, against all the resistance from the forces of militarism and reaction, the joint efforts of the states in building a peaceful and peace-loving Europe can and will be continued in the interest of all European peoples and on behalf of producing conditions under which they will be safe from any threats and assaults against their security."⁶³

FOOTNOTES

1. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 25 February 1976.
2. "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der SED an den IX. Parteitag der SED" (SED Central Committee Report to the Ninth SED Congress), Berlin, 1976, p 17.
3. DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, Berlin, 1977, No 1, p 149; D. Guhl, "Helsinki and Peaceful Coexistence in Europe," EINHEIT, Berlin, 1976, No 11, p 1258; S. A. Malinin, "The 1975 Helsinki Conference and International Law," PRAVOVEDENIYE, Leningrad, 1976, No 2, p 23.
4. "Final Act of CSCE" cited here and in the following from DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, Berlin, 1975, No 9, pp 1371 ff.
5. Cf. O. Fischer, "For Security and Cooperation in Europe," EINHEIT, Berlin, 1975, No 9, p 950; S. Bock, "Strengthening the Security in Europe--Centerpiece of the Final Act of Helsinki," DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, Berlin, 1975, No 11, p 1628; J. Symonides and E. Gajda, "Wielke Karta Pokoju" (in Polish), "Europa," Vol 2, Warsaw, 1976. pp 21 f.
6. Cf. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 4/5 September 1976.
7. When they laconically state, for instance, that is was "a part of the Final Act, like the other parts too," cf. "Security and Cooperation in Europe, CSCE Documentations," series "Die Bundesregierung informiert" (The FRG Government Announces), Cologne, 1975, p 11.
8. Cf. G. v. Groll, op. cit., p 246.
9. Cf. S. Bock, op. cit., p 1629; S. A. Malinin, op. cit., p 20.

10. D. Guhl, op. cit., p 1261.
11. "Declaration on the Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among the States in Conformity With the UN Charter of 24 October 1970," cited here and in the following from "Voelkerrecht" (International Law), Documents, Part 3, Berlin, 1973, pp 164 ff.
12. O. Fischer, op. cit., p 951.
13. Cf. V. Zanakoyev, "A New Phase in the History of Europe," MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN, Moscow, 1975, No 9, p 12; also, the chairman of the First Commission of the Conference, on the occasion of the formal adoption of the Final Act's declaration of principles on 19 July 1975, announced that it was "in conformity" with the UN declaration of principles, cf. H. S. Russell, "The Helsinki Declaration: Brobdingnag or Lilliput? AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW," Vol 70, Washington, 1976, No 2, p 250.
14. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 31 July 1975.
15. I. I. Lukashuk, "International Political Norms Under the Conditions of Detente," SOVYETSKOYE GOSUDARSTVO I PRAVO, Moscow, 1976, No 8, p 112; also cf. O. Fischer, op. cit., p 950; S. Bock, op. cit., p 1630; and especially Y. Rakhmaninov, "Europe, Principles of Security and Cooperation," MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN, Moscow, 1976, No 1, p 41.
16. H. S. Russell, op. cit., pp 249, 263, 248.
17. Cf. S. A. Malinin, op. cit., p 25; G. V. Ignatenko, "The Final Act of the All-European Conference in Helsinki," PRAVOVEDENIYE, Leningrad, 1976, No 3, p 94.
18. Cf. O. Fischer, op. cit., p 950; S. A. Malinin, op. cit., p 25.
19. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 5 October 1976.
20. Cf. S. A. Malinin, op. cit., p 25, footnote 20.
21. Such as H. S. Russell, op. cit., pp 250 f, who contends that this principle means "in no way a recognition of the existing frontiers in Europe."
22. Cf. S. Bock, op. cit., p 1634.
23. Bonn's "CSCE Documentation," op. cit., p 9; also K. Blech, "The CSCE Final Act Declaration of Principles," EUROPA-ARCHIV, Bonn, 1976, No 8, pp 265 ff; K. Blech, "CSCE as a Step in the Process of Detente," Ibid., Bonn, 1975, No 22, p 688; H. S. Russell, op. cit., pp 250 f; G. v. Groll, op. cit., p 248.

24. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 4/5 September 1976.
25. Cf. S. Bock, op. cit., p 1634.
26. Both are found in socialist literature. Re the former, cf. J. Symonides and E. Gajda, op. cit., p 31, the latter, S. A. Malinin, op. cit., p 25, footnote 20.
27. Cf. J. Symonides and E. Gajda, op. cit., p 31; S. Bock, op. cit., p 1634.
28. Cf. S. Rakhmaninov, op. cit., p 45.
29. D. Guhl, op. cit., p 1263.
30. Cf. S. Bock, op. cit., pp 38 f; D. Guhl, op. cit., p 1264.
31. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 12 November 1976.
32. Cf. S. A. Malinin, op. cit., p 25, footnote 20; J. Symonides and E. Gajda, op. cit., p 33.
33. Cf. S. Rakhmaninov, op. cit., p 46.
34. Cf. regarding this principle in the Final Act in particular V. A. Kartashkin, "CSCE and Human Rights," SOVYETSKOYE GOSUDARSTVO I PRAVO, Moscow, 1976, No 4, pp 89 ff.
35. The International Civil and Political Rights Convention and the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, both of 16 December 1966, "Voelkerrecht" Documents, Part 2, Berlin, 1973, pp 893 and 922 respectively.
36. For example, the two UN conventions have not even been signed by the United States and France and have not been ratified by Italy (as of September 1976, according to UN Document A/31/202, annex I and II).
37. Cf. S. Rakhmaninov, op. cit., p 47; S. Bock, op. cit., p 1636.
38. Cf. J. Symonides and E. Gajda, op. cit., p 25.
39. Cf. S. Rakhmaninov, op. cit., p 42.
40. Cf. also S. Bock, op. cit., p 1632.
41. Cf. J. Symonides and E. Gajda, op. cit., p 24, who cite other examples of this kind of reciprocity.
42. G. v. Groll, op. cit., p 250.
43. Cf. footnote 23; S. Rakhmaninov, op. cit., pp 43 f; S. Bock, op. cit., p 1632.

44. Cf. S. Rakhmaninov, op. cit., p 46; S. Bock, op. cit., p 1635.
45. Cf. O. Fischer, op. cit., p 951.
46. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 24 May 1976.
47. G. v. Groll, op. cit., pp 249 f.
48. H. S. Russell, op. cit., p 267.
49. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 29 September 1976.
50. K. Blech, op. cit., p 264.
51. Text in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 30 September 1976.
52. Cf. S. Bock, op. cit., p 1633; S. Rakhmaninov, op. cit., p 44.
53. Cf. J. Symonides and E. Gajda, op. cit., p 32.
54. G. v. Groll, op. cit., p 249; cf. also H. S. Russell, op. cit., p 266.
55. Cf. S. Rakhmaninov, op. cit., p 46; S. Bock, op. cit., p 266.
56. Cf. J. Symonides and E. Gajda, op. cit., pp 34 f; S. Bock, op. cit., p 1637.
57. For instance B. v. Groll, op. cit., p 251, who contends that the "territorial integrity of the states concerned would not be affected through the realization" of the so-called "European" or "German option."
58. Cf. also S. Bock, op. cit., pp 38 f.
59. Cf., e. g., I. I. Lukashuk, op. cit., p 112; J. Symonides and E. Gajda, op. cit., p 112.
60. Cf. S. A. Malinin, op. cit., pp 23 and 25; I. I. Lukashuk, op. cit., p 112.
61. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 25 February 1976; cf. also D. Guhl, op. cit., p 1258.
62. Text of the draft treaty in DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, Berlin, 1977, No 1, p 159.
63. "Bucharest Declaration of the Participating Warsaw Pact States," Ibid., pp 150, 152.

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CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

BRIEFS

TRAINING OF FOREIGN JOURNALISTS -- The "School of Solidarity" operated by the GDR Association of Journalists has given 15 courses for journalists in developing countries in past years, including five courses in 1976. A total of 531 journalists have thus far participated in these courses, which were primarily organized in the Near East and Africa. According to Franz Faber, chief of the foreign studies department of the "School of Solidarity", the first courses serve as basic training for the journalists. They will be given a "comprehensive view of the theory of socialist journalism" in advanced courses. The average duration of the courses, which are usually held in the native language of the participants, is 15 weeks. /Text/ /Bonn INFORMATIONEN in German No 4, Jan 1977 p 8/

COLLEGE FOR TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE--On 15 February 1977 a working conference was held at the "Friedrich List" College for Transportation, in which the tasks of the college in connection with the further development and practical application of science in the field of transportation and communications were the subjects of discussion. Participants in the conference included Hans Modrow, first secretary of the SED management of Bezirk Dresden; Heinz Aull, deputy department chief for transportation and communications of the SED Central Committee; Heino Weiprecht, state secretary in the Ministry for Transportation; and the deputy ministers of science and technology, postal affairs and telecommunications, and university and technical school affairs. [Excerpt] [Dresden SAECHSISCHE ZEITUNG in German 16 Feb 77 p 2]

CSO: 2300

ISTVAN LESTAK DWELLS ON CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 9, 1976 pp 36-37

[Interview with Col Istvan Lestak, chief of staff of Civil Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic by Col Doncho Donchev: "The Role of Civil Defense Is Rising"]

[Text] A representative of the editorial staff met and talked with Col Istvan Lestak, chief of staff of Civil Defense for the Hungarian People's Republic, who was recently visiting our nation, and asked him certain questions which he was kind enough to answer.



[Answer] I am pleased to answer the questions posed for me by the editors, and I consider this to be a great honor, began Istvan Lestak. First of all, allow me in using this good opportunity to express through the journal GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA on behalf of the entire personnel of Hungarian CD [Civil Defense] a cordial comradely congratulations to the members of the Bulgarian CD system, and express my sincere respect to the Bulgarian people who have achieved remarkable successes in building a socialist society. I would like to take the occasion to also sincerely congratulate you for that enormous, principled and

consistent work which you have carried out for more than 25 years in preparing to defend the spiritual and material values of the people and to strengthen the defense readiness of the nation.

Question: Comrade Col Lestak, it would be interesting for the readers of the magazine GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA to know what are the missions and organization of Hungarian CD at the present stage, and what your experience is in training the staffs, formations and population.

Answer: For more than 25 years the construction and development of CD in Hungary has been carried out effectively, on socialist bases. In terms of its tasks and purpose, it is a component part of national defense. Our CD has a nation-wide character. A larger share of the public is involved in carrying out the defense tasks.

The basic aim of CD in our homeland is to defend the life of the working people, to protect and safeguard the material and cultural values, to organize rescue measures and create conditions to keep the national economy operating in wartime.

The tasks of Hungarian CD can briefly be formulated as follows:

- 1) To protect the population. This is expressed in training all citizens in the country, the warning, evacuation and dispersion, the building of collective protective installations, as well as the supply of the citizens with individual protective gear;
- 2) Preparations for providing the survival of the state and protection of material means, national and unique treasures;
- 3) During a period of the threat of attack against the nation, the readying of the CD forces and means, and after the attack, the organizing of rescue and immediate reconstruction work;
- 4) In peacetime, CD participates in eliminating the consequences of the more important production accidents and natural calamities.

The organization of Hungarian CD is similar to yours. There are two reasons for this: in the first place, you, like us, study constantly the rich experience of Soviet CD, and secondly, the conditions in our fraternal countries are in many ways similar.

The CD administrative bodies are set up along the lines of the system of the administrative divisioning of the nation, and are closely related to it. For carrying out difficult rescue and immediate emergency reconstruction work, our nation possesses thousands of CD fighters. Their preparedness was tested in the course of a competition in 1975. Over 2000 formations participated in this. With very high demands, they showed their political and special training and strength.

Question: What factors, in your opinion, determine the struggle for the high quality and effectiveness of measures to protect the population and national economy against weapons of mass destruction? What is the role of the local authorities in this area?

Answer: I feel that the most important thing in this regard is patriotism, a high feeling of responsibility and the political maturity of the Hungarian citizens. The status of our CD is determined by the decisions of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, by the laws and ukases of the government. These documents define for the long run the basic aims and specific tasks in organizing and improving CD in the nation.

The leading bodies which direct the work of carrying out the tasks more and more clearly see and define their tasks, possibilities and responsibility in light of an eventual military danger, and they are aware of the rights which have been given them. We endeavor to make the protective measures conform as much as possible to the needs of peacetime development, that is, find effective application in the national economy. In preparing the requirements, standards and norms, we endeavor not to generalize them but rather to differentiate them depending upon the importance of the installation.

We feel that the simplest measures but carried out on a massive basis and punctually provide high effectiveness in our activities. The chief condition for high effectiveness is the mass nature of the measures and the quality of preparations and training. Only when millions of people are engaged by duties to defend their motherland and protect themselves does CD turn into a nationwide cause. In our country, the main organizers of this great and difficult activity are the local and territorial state bodies including the oblast, city and rural councils, as well as the leadership of the agricultural and industrial enterprises and cooperatives.

Question: With what means and forms is CD knowledge propagandized in your country?

Answer: One of the most important of the basic tasks of CD is concern to provide general and special knowledge for the defense of the population; there is also the concern for collective and individual protection as well as the supplying of the entire population with protective equipment. Our propaganda activities have two aspects: in the first place, to provide all Hungarian citizens with firm general knowledge, and secondly, with the appropriate differentiation, to provide special knowledge in the giving of aid and reciprocal aid, for participating in rescue and immediate emergency reconstruction work, as well as in continuing their production activities under exceptional conditions.

For this purpose we use virtually all means of mass information and propaganda. The central and oblast press each quarter provides special appendices on CD. The plant newspapers are also used systematically. Each month our magazine CIVIL DEFENSE is published in approximately 30,000 copies. The more important magazines also publish periodic articles on CD. The radio and television provide us with an enormous opportunity. Aside from commentaries on urgent CD questions, every quarter a 30-minute program is shown and transmitted for television entitled "In the Interest of Your Security." Television broadcasts for students are also used with great success.

We give great significance to CD films. Each year we produce four films, each 10 minutes long. The movie theaters show our films before the main feature. In addition, we also have other training films.

I cannot help but note the great significance of the permanent and traveling CD exhibits, as well as the efforts to involve the entire population in observing various exercises conducted by the staffs and the formations.

Question: What help do the mass organizations provide in training the formations and population for defense against weapons of mass destruction?

Answer: In my opinion, we could not carry out CD measures without the active involvement of the mass and social organizations. In Hungary, a major role is played in training the personnel of the formations and the population by such social organizations as the Red Cross, the Communist Youth League and the Hungarian Defense Council.

The Red Cross societies organize and carry out with great responsibility the military training of mass medical formations. In using all their capabilities, they also participate in the universal medical training of the population.

The Communist Youth League on all levels, both in political and in special terms, fully provides for the military patriotic indoctrination of the youth, including for CD training. Throughout the nation, constantly new subunits of the "Young Guard" are being created and these train engineering-rescue and medical team members, radiological and chemical scouts and messengers for CD needs. The preliminary training of the youth also includes CD training in its program.

All of the social and mass organizations take most active participation in the CD measures. And they carry out their activities with a feeling of great responsibility.

Question: Could you share your experience on certain peacetime aspects of the work done by the staffs and the formations to combat natural calamities and major production emergencies?

Answer: Throughout the world, ever greater attention is being given to natural calamities and major production accidents, and the importance of CD is growing as one of the most suitable systems to eliminate their consequences.

In Hungary, the basic danger is flooding, the periodically occurring epidemics in agricultural animals, emergencies and fires at national economic installations, as well as contamination as a consequence of accidents in storage capacity with strong toxic substances. Our CD has taken a most active part in preventing various industrial accidents and natural calamities. We have significant experience in this area. Indicative is the instance of using the CD forces and means in eliminating the consequences of flooding in the Tisza River Valley in 1970. In around 100 population points, the CD formations carried out various measures. Approximately 50,000 persons were evacuated from zones hit by flooding. Our militarized CD subunits, formations and services (around 20,000 persons) participated in eliminating the consequences of the natural calamity, in carrying out rescue and antiepidemic work, as well as in restoring normal life in these regions.

Our government considers that this is one of the most important missions of CD.

Question: What has made the strongest impression on you in the work of the Bulgarian CD staffs, services and formations?

Answer: At the CD exercise in Plovdiv which I attended, and in the present consultations of our delegation, we have obtained so many impressions that it would be hard for me to isolate the main one. But at the same time, an answer of the other side of the coin is very simple. In my opinion, Bulgarian CD has been organized on a strong basis, on clear principles, and on fully elaborated decisions and requirements. An ordered system has been created for the running of CD, and in the event of necessity this has a high degree of readiness.

Bulgaria possesses a modern civil defense.

Without claiming in any way to present a complete evaluation, allow me in a few words to sketch in my strongest impressions. This important activity in defending your socialist fatherland is led by persons who have a high political awareness, moral tenacity, and carry out their daily activities competently, considering the requirements of an eventual war. Here we have met frank and thoughtful friends who are indoctrinated in an international spirit, and we feel at home here. The system for training the formations and the population has been well thought out. We have added to our knowledge on the questions of directing the formations, on organizing the training system and others which in our tentative opinion can be introduced in our country. The exchanged experience will aid greatly in developing our CD. The continuous interaction and mutual ties can have a positive effect upon preparing for the defense of the Warsaw Pact countries.

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END